

HIGHLIGHTS – GREENLAND LOSES 2 BILLION TONS OF ICE IN ONE DAY

An unusually warm month of June, after a very mild spring season, also caused the Greenland ice and snow to melt, almost 3 weeks ahead of the average. By June 2012, almost all the ice had melted in a month, a famous climatologist, JASON BOX, predicted that by the end of May 2019 it would be a great merger year for Greenland. A terrible news that has been extended with a false green news spread by many media. The first alerts were really terrifying. They said that Greenland had suddenly melted, in one day, 40% of its territory. An error in translating or interpreting a CNN tweet because 40% of Greenland's surface has lost ice, but that does not mean that 40% of Greenland's ice has melted.

PESTICIDE – CHLORPYRIFOS: THE IGNORED DANFERS OF A TOXIC PESTICIDE

Chlorpyrifos comes from a family of pesticides that steal an average of 2.5 IQ points for every European child. Its main representative, like many chemical products, has a complicated name that guarantees the comfort of a certain anonymity. However, it contaminates our daily life. Chlorpyrifos, which was applied for the first time in crops to eliminate aphids or caterpillars, continues to exist in the form of traces in oranges, apples, lettuce, children's urine and the umbilical cord of pregnant women.



Eight European countries do not allow chlorpyrifos for agricultural use. Since 2016, France only allows an exception for spinach. An evaluation of the National Agency for Food Safety, Environment and Labor concluded that there were no adverse effects on the conditions of use. But exposure to the insecticide does not stop at borders thanks to imported products. The European Commission is preparing to ban this pesticide.

RSE – 700 COMPANIES CHARGED FOR LACK OF TRANSPARENCY

The last campaign of the Coalition's Outreach Project (PDC) targets companies that do not provide the necessary information to assess their impact on climate change, water security and forests. The purpose of the non-profit association is to assess the climate impact of companies, their water management and their actions in the forests. By federating some 525 investors, who represent 96,000 million dollars, the operation is great. PDC has the largest database in the world on the environmental performance of cities and companies. In France, only the Christian Dior and Hermès International companies focus on the components, while other companies lack transparency. French companies still have a long way to go to improve rates. In general, the results of French companies are less efficient than those of European companies, 49% against 54% in climate change.



DIGITAL – « INFOBESITY » : A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND COMPANIES

The "infobesity" is an information overload. Energy consumption related to data processing and digital transformation of companies today represents a real threat to the environment. Companies are the first to be affected by the creation of always duplicated databases and excessive consumption to store them in the clouds.

Digital technology consumes a lot of energy and the resulting energy consumption is often underestimated. Digital is now on the verge of becoming one of the first consumers of energy beyond activities such as air transport or the automobile for its CO2 emissions and its energy consumption. The "virtual" dimension of the digital, invisible from its dematerialization, together with the fall in the price of storage media and an ever more important resource for the Cloud led to a generalized "infobesity". No less than 10 billion emails are exchanged every hour in the world. The fight against "infobesity" and the learning of frugality are a necessary step for the digital transformation of companies. This fight requires a hygienic management of databases

The obligation of segregation of duties that is required within the competent authorities in environmental matters applies to public and private projects within the meaning of Directive 85/337 / CEE of June 27, 1985. The State Council specifies, in addition, the conditions to regularize the opinion of the environmental authority issued in wind turbine projects. The High Court dealt with an appeal against a ruling of the Administrative Court of Appeal of Lyon which annulled the orders of the prefect of the Auvergne region who had issued building permits for the establishment of six wind turbines and two delivery stations in the Municipality of Courçais and Viplaix.

The court sanctioned the fact that the prefect, at the same time, had given the opinion as an environmental authority and issued the building permits. The Council of State considers that the court did not commit an error of law.

In applying the French jurisprudence on the environment (EC, 6 December 2017, n° 400559), it considers that if the provisions of Article 7 of the Directive of 27 June 1985 "do not prevent the competent public authority from authorizing a project or supervising a project at the same time in charge of the environmental consultation, however, require that, in such a situation, a functional separation be organized within this authority, so that an administrative entity, internal to it, has an autonomy real, which implies, in particular, that it has its own administrative and human resources and, therefore, be able to fulfill the mission of consultation that is entrusted and to issue an objective opinion on the project in question. " As a result, the irregularity of the procedures leads to the illegality of the impugned construction permits. However, this defect can be regularized (CE September 27, 2018, No. 420119, Association of Storm Risk in Rural Heritage and Others) and, in accordance with Article L. 600-5-1 of the Planning Code of the City, is a suspension of procedures.

and data. It is about solving the problem correctly, knowing what data to share, share and maintain. We must balance the storage in one of the main platforms of the world and a more local storage, more private and less shared.



BIODIVERSITY – THE DEATH OF CORALS INHERENT TO THE INCREASE OF WATER HEATING

Corals are an essential link in marine biodiversity. They contribute to the maintenance of more than a quarter of all forms of underwater life. But they are in danger of extinction due to human contamination that has a strident impact on the warming of the ocean. This oceanic warming is reflected in recent studies showing that the temperature of tropical waters has increased by 1.2 ° C during the 20th century (compared to an average of 5 ° C for the oceans), resulting in the discoloration of coral reefs in 1997. To date, approximately 1,300 coral species have been recorded in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans. According to some scientists, this unique biotic could be at the origin of important environmental upheavals for future generations. It is estimated that 15% of the world population depends directly on healthy corals. The latter are particularly fragile and do not tolerate physicochemical variations of their environment, even if they are minimal.

The loss of corals is the result of discharges of sewage and urban waste that cause high levels of phosphate, nitrate and pesticides in the seas and oceans, which greatly alters the reproduction of corals. This contamination favors the appearance of coral diseases. In addition, oil spilled by oil tankers in wildlife and uncontrolled fishing contribute to the death of corals. On a human scale, we should focus on sunscreens with mineral filters that are safe for humans and have a very limited impact on the coral; Prohibit underwater diving by promoting the development of ecological tourist sites or prohibit and sanction the collection of coral as a souvenir and the disposal of plastic waste.



CONTAMINATION – APPROXIMATELY 3000 TONS OF LEAD MADE AFTER THE FIRE OF NOTRE-DAME-DE-PARIS

The investigations carried out after the violent incident that affected Notre-Dame-de-Paris lead us to suspect an unprecedented risk of lead contamination. According to the Regional Health Agency (ARS) of Ile-de-France, this contamination is due to the heat of the fire (at least 1000 ° C) that causes the fusion of more than 3000 tons of lead present in the arrow and the roof. The lead would have vaporized and deposited around the monument. According to the results of the analysis of samples taken by the Central Laboratory of the Paris Prefecture of Police to evaluate the concentrations of lead in the air and in the deposited dust: "Lead residues may be present in the environment, either in the form of particles suspended in the air, either in the form of residual dust inside or on external floors. " The results of the analyzes show that it does not have a health risk related to lead in terms of air quality. On the other hand, do not exclude the local impact near and below the smoke column. According to the ARS Ile-de-France, residual lead dust would be present in the vicinity of the cathedral, especially in the courtyard of the same and on the neighboring road. The concentrations of lead present would be between 10 and 20 g / kg of soil, which is up to 65 times higher than the reference value of the Superior Council of Public Health of 0.3 g / kg. But outside of these areas, the rest of the island in the city would not be contaminated. It is likely that lead contamination leads to lead poisoning, a disease that mainly affects children under 6 years of age, more sensitive and more likely to articulate what they find in the soil.